day. An adjournment was then taken until to-mor-row morning at 10 o'clock.

BILLS FOR RAISING REVENUE.

The Supreme Court Decides that the Act Tax

ing Bank Notes Is Not a Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- In a decision of the

upreme Court of the United States, recently

neaning of the words in the Constitution, "bills

delivered, Mr. Justice Harlan discussed the

for raising revenue;" and while the definition

advanced was largely negative, it was important

struction of the taxing provision of the National

Bank act. The case at bar was that of the New

Twin City National Bank of New Brighton

against Enos H. Nebeker, Treasurer of the United States. The bank had gone into liquida-

tion, and Mr. Nebeker required it, before he

would deliver the bonds deposited to secure its

circulating notes, to pay the tax imposed by the

National Bank act upon the average amount of

its notes in circulation during the year up to the

date of the withdrawal of the bonds. Suit was

begun by the bank to recover the amount of the

tax thus paid, on the ground that the provision

in the bill imposing the tax originated in the

Senate as an amendment to the original bill, and

was, therefore, unconstitutional, in that the

Constitution requires that all bills for raising

revenue shall originate in the House of Repre

sentatives. Upon this, the Court, by Justice

Harlan, said:
"What bills belong to that class (bills for

raising revenue) is a question of such magnitude

and importance that it is a part of wisdom

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

to Brazil-Gen. Brooke Gets His Step.

Mr. Conger was formerly a member of Con-gress and was Minister to Brazil under Presi-dent Harrison.

For Interstate Commerce Law Improvements

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Cullom has

introduced a voluminous bill making important changes in the Interstate Commerce law. They

are along the lines already discussed by the Interstate Commere Committee, and include the legalizing of railroad pooling, under the control of the interstate commerce, for periods of five years, giving the commission power to fix rates of transportation, and provide for a national classification of freight rates by the commission.

West 14th St.

CSTOP PERTHWA 1807.
"RELIABLE"

CARPETS

A MATTING MATTER

OF MUCH MOMENT IS THE PENDING TARIFF BILL.

IN ANTICIPATION OF THIS VERY CRISIS,

FINE JAPANESE C. W. MATTING,

(fancy, and plain with inserted figures),

\$6.75 per roll of 40 yards.

3x6 ft. JAPANESE STRAWRUGS, \$1 each

3x6 ft. JAPANESE FIBRE RUGS,\$1.25 each

IF YOU DELAY YOUR CHOICE, THE DEPLETING EFFECT UPON YOUR POCKETBOOK WILL BE APPALLING.

Use our "Long Credit" if you do not wish to

pay cash.

CASH OR CREDIT

IMPORTED A LARGE STOCK, AND NOW

ON MATTINGS.

OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS.

WASHINGTON, May 25,-The President to-day

and interesting. Incidentally there was a con-

They Provide for Rates Higher Than the Wilcon-Gorman Bill, but Not So Bigh as the One of 1890, and They Are Expected to Produce a Small Surplus. Special Explanation of the Sugar and Wool Schedules-Vest Makes a Flamboyant Reply and Logs in Prec-Sil-ver-Cannon's Export Bounty Schome.

WARHINGTON, May 25 .- The beginning of what promises to be a long tariff battle attracted a growd to the galleries of the Senate to-day. There was an unusually large attendance of Senators on the floor and in addition a large contingent of Representatives who came to listen to the opening debate. Among the latter were Chairman Dingley and other members of the House Ways and Means Committee which framed the original bill. It was agreed in advance that the first reading of the Tariff should be dispensed with and that then the bill should be read paragraph by paragraph, the amendment reported by the Finance Committee to be acted upon first. The debate was formally opened with an introductory and explanatory speech by Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is to have parliamentary charge of the bill on the part of the Finance Committee. The speech was carefully prepared and was read from printed slips. The delivery the speech occupied an hour and a quarter It was followed by a speech by Mr. West of Mis sourl, a member of the Finance Committee, who contended that there was no reason for any increased taxation, and by a shorter speech by Mr. Cannon of Utah in support of an amendment for export bountles on agricultural prod-

After explaining the general plan upon which the bill is framed, Senator Aldrich took up the schedules one by one and explained them to the Senate from the standpoint of an expert. His speech was listened to with close attention by his colleagues on both sides of the chamber, although much of its detail and technicality was plainly confusing. Senator Akirich referred to the ract that the tariff was a leading issue in the last eampaign, and that it was understood there would be no return to the high rates of 1890. He said that is no instance had the committee gone below the protective point, and that under this hill every American industry would be enabled to meet foreign competition on equal terms. The steady growth of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce was what the Finance Committee aimed at, and without relinquishing one jot of their devotion to protection the committee had readjusted rates so as to make them sufficiently protective without being prohibitive.

The framers of the House bill, Mr. Aldrich said, satimated a total revenue from their bill of \$269.-105,710 in normal years. This, he thought, was excessive, and he quoted statistics liberally with regard to the wool and other schedules to prove The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Aldrich said, estimated the expenditures for all purposes for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1898, at \$466,946,047.28. The Finance Committee estimated the revenues from customs under this bill at \$182,744,000, including an estimated revenue of \$8,000,000 from a temporary duty on tea. The internal revenue receipts for the same od were estimated at \$170,000,000. This total added to the receipts of \$20,000,000 from miscellaneous sources, and \$96,227,076 from the postal service, gave a total estimate of receipts of receipts over expenditures of \$2,725,028.72.

In defence of the additional internal revenue taxes Senator Aldrich said there was no ecoterest why an additional tax on beer and tobacco should not be imposed, and added that the proposed duty on tea would be no hardship on conwould be obliged to depend more and more upon result of a protective policy, he said, was to give the American market to American producers. This accomplished, the Tevents from protective duties disappeared and it was necessary to look

duties disappeared and it was necessary to look to other sources.

The rates in the chemical schedule, Mr. Aldrich said, were lower than the act of 1890, and therefore in a sense experimental. The rates in the class schedule were below those of 1890 but higher than those of 1894. The metal schedule rates were practically the same as those in the present tariff law. The increase in the duty on lead ore was placed in the bill at the instance of the producers in the intermountain states. The lumber schedule was practically the same as in the Dingley bill.

same as in the Dingley bill.

Senator Alarich gave a most elaborate explanation of the sugar schedule, giving a history of the production of sugar in this and other countries and an expert analysis of the like schedule of the Dingley bill and of the revised schedule agreed upon by the Finance Committee. He defended the mixed specific and ad valorem rates as the ground that experience had taught that

fended the mixed specific and advalorem rates on the ground that experience had taught that they would be a check upon dishonesty and fraud.

In the course of his discussion of this schedule, Benator Aldrich attacked the recently published statements of William L. Wilson. He quoted facts and figures to prove that Mr. Wilson was absolutely mistaken in his analysis of the proposed sugar schedule, and answered at length all his charges. Senator Aldrich contended that the sugar schedule was framed for the special purpose of getting revenue, having in mind at all times the interests of the consumers. He said that as a matter of fact the protection afforded to the sugar refiners or so-called sugar trusts was less than that provided in the Dingley bill. Stripped of all its technicalities, his explanation of this part of the schedule was that the differential afforded to the refiners was about one-cighth of a cent per pound on an average.

"It is undoubtedly true," he said, "that every

erage.
"It is undoubtedly true," he said, "that every sugar refiner in the United States would greatly prefer the existing law to either the House or broads were lines." uding his reference to the sugar sched-

Senate provisions."

In concluding his reference to the sugar schedule, Mr. Aldrich said:

"It must be evident that the differentials suggested in the Senate proposition not only are not excessive, but that they are quite likely in the near future to prove inadequate to secure the continuance of the business of sugar refining is the United States. If the importations of German granulated sugar should increase at the same ratio that they have since the act of 1894 was subjeted the Germans would certainly secure, at an early date, a large part of the American market. The protection afforded by the differentials proposed by the Senate committee is, I believe, not only less by percentage, but less with reference to the actual requirements of the infanaity than that afforded by the rates imposed upon any other important products by the Benator Aldrich announced that the Finance Committee would present an amendment with regard to the Hawaian treaty. Should the present freaty remain in force, he said, the Hawailan sugar producers would get an innual beauty of \$8.060,000, which he thought was never contemplated when the treaty was adopted.

present Ireaty remain in force, he said, the Hawalian sugar producers would get an innual bounty of \$8,000,000, which he thought was never contemplated when the treaty was adopted.

In the tobacco schedule, Mr. Aldrich said, the rates of 1894 were restored. The duties on agricultural products were practically those of 1890. Only slight changes were made in the liquor schedule, all in the way of increases, and in the cotton schedules, too, the rates were slightly changed from those of the present.

Senator Aldrich's explanation of the wool schedule was very exhaustive. The wool grower get a specific duty, he said, upon all classes of wool, under the operation of which duty the amount of protection afforded would increase with each new decline in the foreign value of this material. In concluding his explanation of the wool schedule, Mr. Aldrich said:

"It is a fact definitely demonstrated by the market reports that the protection given the American wool grower under the Senate bill is greafer and more effective than he has ever received in an American tariff. Under the proposed schedule wool growing should in time become one of the most profitable branches of American agriculture."

Senator Aldrich defended the placing of a dity on hides as being in the interest of the Western States, and announced that it was the purpose of the Finance Committee to prepare a provision which would enable the Government, without further legislative action, to enter upon the negotiation of reciprocity treaties for the extension of foreign trade. He said that in striking out the House provision on this subject the committee had no intention of abandoning the Republican reciprocity policy.

Mr. Vest of Missouri, a member of the Finance Committee, followed—Mr. Aldrich. Thers was no disposition, he said, on his part, or on the part of his Democratic colleagues to make factions opposition to the passare of the pending measure. They were fully apprised of the desperate condition of the passare of the pending measure. They were fully appr

1990, showing that at that time the farming in-

1990, showing that at that time the farming interests of the country were prostrate and ruined. "How," Mr. Vest asked, "do you expect, by increase of tariff taxation, to enable the farmers of the country to purchase your manufactured goods! How do you expect to give them the means with which to buy the articles, the price of which you propose to increase by your fariff impositions?

The Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Vest declared, had been very careful not to speak of the condition of the Treasury. All admitted that there must be sufficient revenue to carry on the Government; that its honor must be maintained; that its colligations must be met and that its flag must be untarnished; that every dollar taken out of circulation and unnocessarily hoarded in the Treasury was a crime against the people. What was the condition of the Treasury to-day! The available cash balance on the 21st of this month was \$229,350,650, including the hundred million of gold reserve. Why then impose upon a suffering and depressed people additional taxes! Why hurry to put taxes upon the people with tile money in the great financial centres. Every dollar unnecessarily hoarded was a crime against the people in their present terrible condition. He thought it unfortunate that the friends of the measure had not seen proper to furnish an estimate of the revenue which it would produce. The Senate had had the promise of a comparative statement, the most perfect ever seen in a tariff debate; but that statement had never come, and, for the first time, to-day the Senate had been told by the Senate from Rhode Island what he believed the bill would produce in import duties and internal revenue taxes.

It was an outrage, Mr. Vest exclaimed, to take more out of circulation and put it in the Treasury.

Senator from Rhode leland what he believed the bill would produce in import duties and internal revenue taxes.

It was an outrage, Mr. Vest exclaimed, to take money out of circulation and put it in the Treasury for spectacular purposes while the people were pleading for additional money to transact the ordinary affairs of life. He had never seen such depression and ruin as existed now in the West and South. The people were without money and were appealing to Congress for assistance. Had high tariffs brought prosperity to them? Had the act of 1890—the McKinley act—brought sunshine again to the homes of the farmers of the West and South!

Mr. Chandler, referring to the statement of the large surplus in the Treasury, said that Mr. Vest should state where that surplus came from, Mr. Vest replied that he regarded the source of the surplus as a matter not to be discussed. They all knew that it came from the sale of bonds, but there it was, and was it proposed to throw it away or to use it! What right had the representatives of the people to impose additional taxes when there was money in the Treasury already to meet all the obligations of the Government!

In a colloouy with Mr. Gallinger Mr. Vest

In a colloquy with Mr. Gallinger Mr. Vest In a collectiff with the matter is with the said:
"I will tell you what the matter is with the farmers and producers of the United States. They are confronted with the agricultural products of other countries paid for in silver, and with labor paid for in silver, but paid for at gold prices. We, being on a gold standard, are competing with countries that are on a silver standard.

competing with countries that are on a siver standard.

"We have heard that argument a great many times," said Mr. Gallinger, "from the Benator from Nevada, his usual comparison being with Japan. But Japan has very recently repudiate the silver standard, and has gone to the gold standard.

from Nevada, his usual comparison being with Japan. But Japan has very recently repudiated the silver standard, and has gone to the gold standard.

Mr. Stewart broke in "that Japan has been bought up." [Laughter.]

Resuming his speech. Mr. Vest said that nobody could understand the various propositions on the sugar schedule, and that on the wool section his Republican triends were hopelessly divided. On one day he read the suppeals of Mr. Bateman and the other representatives of the wool manufacturers, who wanted the Senate bill as to some classes of wool and the Dingley bill as to some classes. About the time he came to a conclusion as to what the wool growers wanted, he received a communication from Mr. Lawrence, "the Shepherd King," denouncing the McKinley bill, the Wilson bill, the Dingley bill, and the Senate bill, saying that none of them gave relief to the wool growers, and that all the duties should be put higher.

In order to show the inconsistency of the Republicans in regard to the sugar schedule, Mr. Vest read extracts from speeches (in 1890) of Senators Aldrich, Hale, Morrill, and Allison in favor of free sugar and a free breakfast table. In conclusion, he repeated that no factious opposition would be offered to the measure. The Democratic Senators intended to discuss it fairly, carnestly, and justly. They did not expect to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of its being enacted. If their Republicans friends could being relief to the country, if they could shed light upon its darkened affairs, he should hall that light with joy, no matter in whose hand the lamp was held.

"Give prosperity to the country," he said, "relieve the people, put blood again in the torpid veins of this country, and I shall give the meed of praise where it belongs, and shall gladly accept relief, no matter from where it comes."

Senator Cannon of Utah gave notice of his amendment to provide for an export bounty on wheat, flour, rye, cotton, hops, and tobacco, and made a short speech in explanding measure there would be a

down.

On being asked by Mr. Chandler when it was that he began to regard a protective tariff as robbers of the American farmer, Mr. Cannon replied that he had always favored a protective tariff, but had never been brought quite so closely to responsibilities for the measure as

closely to responsibilities for the closely to day.

At the close of Mr. Cannon's remarks the Tariff bill went over till to-morrow, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned at 5:10.

bebate in the Senate on the Procur Ships to Carry Grain to India.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- In the Senate this norning a further conference was ordered on he Indian Appropriation bill, the House hav ing disagreed to the conference arrangement as o the Uncompangre Indian reservation. A memorial from the Chamber of Commerc

of Scattle, Wash., for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was presented by Mr. Wilson on Foreign Relations. Mr. Perkins of California offered a resolution

with a long preamble, reciting facts as to the refusal of the Russian Charge d'Affairs at Washington to visé the passport of a United States citizen because of his being a Hebrew,

States citizen because of his being a Hebrew, and providing that the American Government shall request the imperial Government of Russia to declare specifically whether American citizens are excluded from Russia on account of their religious faith.

Mr. Perkins said that a few days ago a respectable, influential merchant and banker of California (Adolph Kutner) visited Washington, en route to visit friends in Warsaw. He had been a citizen of the United States thirty years and a resident of California forty years, and was respected by all who knew him. After obtaining his passport he went to the Russian Legation to have it viséed. The Chargé asked him if he were a Christian. His reply was "No, I am a Hebrew."

a Christian. His reply was "No, I am a Hebrew."

"Then," said the Chargé, "the laws of my country do not permit me to visé your passport. We have no use for you or your class in our country."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution offered last week by Mr. Hale to give an American register to the foreign-built steamships Massapequa and Menatee to enable them to carry grain under the American flar to the sufferers by the famine in India was taken up. A substitute was offered by Mr. Chandler to amend the original act by striking out the words requiring the grain to be carried under the American flag.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Chandler in a tone of severity whether any arrangement had been made for the action of the House on the resolution.

"I can give but one answer to that." Mr.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Chandler in a tone of severity whether any arrangement had been made for the action of the House on the resolution.

"I can give but one answer to that," Mr. Chandler replied. "The Senate is an independent body, and legislates according to its own judgement, and never makes arrangements for the passage of a measure through the other House. I ask the Senator whether he has made any arrangement for the passage of a measure through the other House. I ask the Senator whether he has made any arrangement for the passage by the House of the Cuban joint resolution which passed the Senate last Thursday by such a large majority!"

"Not at all, sir," Mr. Morgan replied. "I think that the people have got that matter in hand and will soon bring it about. Either the people and the Senate and Almighty God will have to give way, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives will. And I think that we are in a majority."

In the course of further remarks, Mr. Morgan spoke of "the calamitous and humiliating situation" of there being no American ships available for carrying "this beautiful charity" to India, and attributed the cause to the Navigation law. He favored Mr. Hale's resolution to give American register to two of Hogan's steemships. He also referred to the benevolence of Americans in respect to British subjects in India as a proof that no arbitration treaty was necessary to maintain good feeling between the two countries. The ironclad rule which confined the benefits of American navigation laws to American-built ships had been departed from in the case of the great steamship line between New York and Southampton; and he knew of no reason why it should not be departed from in this case and before this emergency. That would regulate the whole proposition.

Mr. Chandler said that his substitute would allow the chartering of the Hogan ships, and that the charity should not be delayed by the discussion of the question of Navigation has. Those laws ought not to be altered for the sake of one transaction.

Spiiday Excursion to Ningara Palls,

MR. HAVEMEYER ON TRIAL. ENATORS TESTIFY AS TO HIS AL-LEGED CONTUMACY.

Legal fiquabble as to Whether the Ques

tion Which He Berosed to Answer Was In-dersed by the Whole Committee or Was Merciy One Propounded by Senator Allen. Washington, May 25,—The trial of Mr. Henry . Havemeyer of New York for declining to anwer certain questions propounded by a Senate nvestigating committee began before Justice Bradley in Criminal Court No. 2 this morning at 10 o'clock. A large number of Senators had been summoned to tell what they knew about the matter, and among those who appeared were enators Cushman K. Davis, Murphy, Henry Cabot Lodge, Gray, and Lindsag. At the opening of the court Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, of counsel for Mr. Havemeyer, asked that Messrs. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia and John E. Parsons of New York be admitted to the bar. Mr. Havemeyer was seated back of his counsel, Messrs, Wilson, Parsons, and Johnson. District Attorney Henry E. Davis was assisted by Mr. Lasker. The defence used its three peremptory chalenges to the jury, and three other jurymen

vere substituted for the three excused. Mr. Davis opened for the Government by reerring to the length of the indictment. He said that in the case of Mr. Chapman, Justice Cole had ruled that the point in issue was, Was the defendant summoned as a witness before the Senate committee! Did he appear and decline to answer the questions propounded to him I' Mr. Davis said that a demurrer had been made in this case to the pertinency of the questions in the indictment. He asked to know how Judge Bradley would rule before he prethe defence, objected, and Justice Bradley sustained him. Mr. Wilson requested that it be noted that the motion to withdraw the plea of not guilty and substitute a special plea was withdrawn.

Mr. Davis then made his opening address to the jury, detailing the history of the case. He stated the reasons for the summoning of Mr. Havemeyer before the Senate committee, the questions asked, and Mr. Havemeyer's reasons lution of the Senate authorizing the appointment of the investigating committee and giving it the authority to summon witnesses and ques-tion them regarding allegations made in THE SUN and a Philadelphia paper to the effect that the votes of certain Senators had been influenced by their desire to profit by the fluctuations of the sugar stock, and also regarding the allegation that a large sum of money had been contributed by the trust to the Campaign Committee of the Democratic party in 1892. He then read that part of the indictment which detailed the testimony of Mr.! Havemeyer before the Senate committee questions which he answered and those which he did not answer. The questions which he refused to answer were in regard to the contributions made by the trust to local and State committees of the political parties. Mr. Davis closed by presenting the section of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the punishment of contumacious witnesses

Mr. Davis followed his opening argument by offering in evidence portions of the Journals of the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, showing the election of Senators Smith and Mu phy in 1893. Then he offered other documents, among them certificates of the Incorporation of the Sugar Trust, of the Intention of the trust to increase its capital to \$75,000,000, and that the increase had been accomplished.

During all this Mr. Havemeyer sat quietly be hind his counsel. Mr. John E. Searles sat be side Senator Lodge, and on the right of Mr. Lodge were Senators Lindsay and Gray. Senator Davis sat alone by the jury box.

Mr. Davis called as the first witness Harry E. Cunningham, file clerk of the United States Senate. Mr. Johnson admitted the service on Mr. Havemeyer of the subpoens to testify be fore the Senate Investigating Committee, W. C. Prentiss, the stenographer to the special committee of the Senate, was the next witness, bringing with him the original notes of June 12, 1894, of Mr. Havemeyer's testimony before the committee. Mr. Davis asked him to look for a question propounded by Senator Allen: "Who are the chief officers of the American

"Who are the chief officers of the American Sugar Refining Company!"

Mr. Prentiss read the question and reply. The notes then followed with a question of Senator Lodge. Judgo Johnson objected, on the ground that the question had been answered by the defendant. Mr. Davis replied that it was necessary to show the perlinency of the question which Mr. Havemeyer did not answer, which he would do by bringing out the relations of the questions which the witness did answer and the one which he did not answer. Justice Bradley said he could not see the relevancy of the question at the present, and on the agreement of counsel to admit that the printed report of the Senate Investigating Committee was a transcript

of the stenographer's notes the witness was excused.

R. L. Miller, another stenographer, was the next witness. He read some notes of the 13th of June, giving the refusal of Mr. Havemeyer to answer a question propounded by Senator Allen.

next witness. He read some notes of the 13th of June, giving the refusal of Mr. Havemeyer to answer a question propounded by Senator Ailen. The reply was:

"While I am perfectly willing to answer any material matters, under advice of counsel I decline to answer about outside matters. I decline to answer about local contributions. I know of nothing given to the national campaign. There exists no bargain of any nature, and lwel never claimed that the company was entitled to anything except what its merits required."

Senator George Gray of Delaware was next called to the stand. He recalled the fact that Mr. Havemeyer had been a witness before his committee. There was handed to him a copy of the printed report of the testimony given before the committee, and Mr. Davis asked him to search his memory and give the question which he had asked Mr. Havemeyer, which question the stenographer had lost from his original notes but which was in the report. The defence asked him to close the book, and Judge Johnson created a laugh by saying: "Mr. Gray will now perform the herculean feat of remembering the impossible. The Senator remembered that in substance the question dead with contributions of the trust to the campaign funds.

Judge Johnson took the witness. In reply to a question regarding the reports of the committee to the Senate, one of which was considered in "executive" session. Senator Gray add he could not remember "anything that occurred in executive session." Counsel then became involved in an argument over the questioning of Senator Gray regarding the action of the Senate on the matter. The desire of the defence, apparently, was to show that the Senate was made aware of the fact that Mr. Havemeyer had declined to answer the questions and the Senate on the matter. The desire of the defence, apparently, was to show that the Senate was made aware of the fact that Mr. Havemeyer had declined to answer the questions and the Senate of the fact that Mr. Havemeyer had declined to answer the questions and the Senate."

In

Mr. Davis. Then the defence agreed to "read from the Congressional Record what it expected to prove by Senator Gray regarding the action of the Senate."

In order to accommodate Senator Gray, the usual hour for lunch was passed and his cross-examination was continued. Justice Bradley said that an important question which must be met was. "Did the Senate have jurisdiction over the matter which this committee was investigating?" Mr. Johnson said that he desired to show that his client did answer fully all the questions regarding the contributions of the trust to the national committees, and refused to answer only the questions which referred to the "local" contributions and "local" affairs of the company.

Mr. Johnson then asked the witness about the questions propounded to Mr. Havemeyer by members of the committee. He attempted to show by the witness that the question by Senator Allen, which Mr. Havemeyer refused to answer, was a question propounded by Mr. Allen himself against the objection of several members of the committee and that it was not a question of the general committee, but of an individual member of the committees, but of an individual member of the committees. The witness said he could not tell whether any one had said in the committee room that Mr. Havemeyer might answer the question or not, as he saw fit. He was then asked if he had not said at that time that the question was irrelevant. Mr. Davis successfully objected, and the point was passed.

Mr. Davis asked the Senator if he remembered the putting of the question to Mr. Havemeyer. He could not remember just what action the committee had taken, but although he personally was opposed to the question, as chairman of the committee had taken, but although he personally was opposed to the question was hat three members of the committee indorsed it and two nembers objected. Mr. Johnson asked if he had any recollection of a vote taken on that was not at a the action of the committee, As this was assented to by Justice Bradley.

Mr. Gray said that t

OWPERTHWAIT & O. 104, 106 and 108 West 14th St. NEAR 6TH AV. Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St. THE TURN OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the

heart were going to stop for good, dangerous nervous many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying outfor

The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. The Vegetable Compound is an invigor-

ating strengthener of the female organism. It builds up the weakened nervous system and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly. It does not seem necessary for us to prove

he honesty of our statements, but it is a pleasure to publish such grateful words as he following: "I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life, and it has been a savior

of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."-Mrs. Della Watson, 524 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio,

committee regarding the question and that the committee regarding the question and that the majority indorsed it. The Senator thou that the record of the proceedings of the committee was correct. Mr. Johnson took the witness and briefly examined him as to the time of the dis-cussion of the question in the committee. Sena-tor Davis thought it had taken place on the first day. POWERFUL LIGHT FOR BARNEGAT. 100 Miles Seaward to Be Used.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Rarnegat lighthouse on the extreme eastern coast of the Jersey shore, will soon flash the most powerful light displayed anywhere on the American coast. and at once places this station among the leading in the lighthouse service of the world. Mariners bave always regarded it as the most important point to be well lighted south of Fire Island, as the majority of the commerce bound up and down the coast inariably pick up the light going either way. It is now one of the first-class lights of the country, and shows a white light that can be seen twenty-two miles out at sea in ordinary weather. The lighthouse service has now determined to remove this light and substitute the most powerful lens ever constructed and designed to gather up the electric rays and throw them seaward a distance of at least one hundred miles. These rays will strike the horizon at the same point where those of the oil lamp meet now, and here they will reflect on the skies, and ships one hundred miles at sea passing the point should easily make out the flashes and estimate accurately their exact distance from the

point should easily make out the manes and estimate accurately their exact distance from the shore.

This new lens has been the property of the lighthouse service since the World's Fair, when it was displayed by the French Government as a part of its exhibit. At the end of the Fair the United States purchased it for \$10,000, and has since been arranging for its use in one of the first-class lighthouses on the Atlantic coast. Two years ago the board directed that it be placed in the Fire Island lighthouse, as this station was then regarded the most valuable to commerce on the coast. An electric plant was established, but later there came a demand for a light vessel six miles south of the light, and this having been placed in position, the board has decided that the big French lens should go now to Barnegat, where it is to be placed early this summer. The new light vessel building for Fire Island is to be fitted also with powerful electric lights, and eventually all the first-class light stations, like the Highlands light and those at the Capes of Virginia and off Hatteras, will have electricity substituted for oil as an illuminant. The electric light is ten times as powerful, and, being reflected on the skies from the point where it meets the water, should be easily discernible treble the distance the oil lights, show, The lightbeing reflected on the skies from the point where it meets the water, should be easily discernible treble the distance the oil lights show. The lighthouse officers tell of the case with which the Needles lights are seen flashing in the Bay of Hiscay over 100 miles away, and predict that within a year Barnegat and other important stations will display the most powerful lights in any lighthouses of the world.

and importance that it is a part of wisdom not to attempt, by any general statement, to cover every possible phase of the subject. It is sufficient in the present case to say that an act of Congress providing a national currency socured by a pledge of bonds of the United States, and which, in the furtherance of that object, and also to meet the expenses attending the execution of the act, imposed a tax on the notes in circulation of the banking associations organized under the statute, is clearly not a revenue-bill which the Constitution declares must originate in the House of Representatives. Mr. Justice Story has well said that the practical construction of the Constitution and the history of the origin of the constitutional provision in question proves that retenue bills are those that levy taxes in the stret sense of the word, and are not bills for other purposes which may incidentally create revenue. The main purpose that Congress had in view was to provide a national currency based upon United States bonds, and to that end it was deemed wise to impose the tax in question. The tax was a means for effectually accomplishing the great object of giving to the people a currency that would rest, primarily, upon the honor of the United States, and be available in every part of the country. There was no purpose by the act or by any of its provisions to raise revenue to be applied in meeting the expenses or obligations of the Government."

Will Cause More Smuggitng.

WASHINGTON, May 25,-H. A. Moore, a special agent of the Treasury Department stationed at San Francisco, has made a report to the department, in which he argues against the increase of the duty upon oplum in the Senate Tariff bill from \$6 to \$8 a pound. Mr. Moore bases his objection to the increase on the ex perience of the customs service. When opium was assessed at \$12 a pound, it was smuggled into the United Scates in large quantities. After the duty was reduced to \$6, smuggling practically ceased, and a larger revenue was secured than under the higher duty. Mr. Moore thinks that \$5 would be a safer duty than the rate now in force. Copies of the report have been sent to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means. Customs officials of the Treasury Department agree with the views expressed by Mr. Moore. They think the Senate bill, if adopted in its present shape, will not produce a revenue as large as estimated on account of the probable resort to smuggling and the consequent falling off in importation. perience of the customs service. When opium

Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke to be Major General.

Assistant Engineer Dr. E. Dismikes to be a passed assistant Engineer in the navy.

George B. McLaughlin to be agent for the Indians of the Blackfoot agency in Montaina.

John G. Fester of Vermont to be Consul at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

Edwin H. Conger of Jowa to be Minister to Brazil. SENATOR MALLORY SWORN IN. Thirty-siz Years Ago His Father Resigned to

> Washington, May 25 .- A handsome display of roses decorated a desk on the Democratic side honor of the new Senator from Florida, Mr honor of the new Senator from Florida, Mr. Stephen R. Mallory, who was sworn in to-day as a member of the body from which his father retired thirty-six years ago in order to join the Confederacy. As soon as yesterday's journal was read Mr. Mallory's credentials were presented and the new Senator, escorted by his colleague, Mr. Pasco, proceeded to the Vice-President's desk and took and subscribed to the oath of office.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The Senate confirmed these nominations to-day:

Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke to be Major-General,
Joseph H. Gaines, United States Attorney, District of
West Virginia.

George H. McLaughlin, Indian Agent at Blackfeet
agency, Montana.

A. M. Kettler, Fostmaster at Bennett, Pa.

Military Attache at London. WASHINGTON, May 25.—Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has been appointed military attaché of the United States Embassy at London.

"Riverside" and "Royal" watch movements, made only by the American Waltham Watch Company, are as accurate timekeeping machines as human ingenuity has yet made possible. For sale by

all retail jewelers

desired.

in cases of any price

STILL APPER THE GILSONITE.

Little Ute Campaign in the Struggle Over the Indian Appropriation Still.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- It was the opinion of the House conferees on the Indian Appropriation bill that the Senate would forego further of fort to secure legislation to effect the opening of the Uncompangre Reservation in Utah and thus remove the only obstacle in the way of the final passage of the measure. They were surprised by the Senate's action to-day in demanding a further conference. It is evident that the Senate is not yet ready to give up the campaign inaugurated to gain possession of the gilsonite lands in the reservation. The circumstances of he case, too, illustrate anew the devious methods by which the Government deals with the

An Executive order, issued in 1880, transferred the Southern Utes from Colorado to the country adjoining the Uintah Reservation in Utah, which territory was withdrawn from the public domain and became the Uncompanie Reserva-tion. The Government paid, or rather agreed to pay, the Indians \$1,250,000 for the lands which

pay, the Indians \$1,250,000 for the lands which they abandoned in Colorado. That amount now stands to their credit on the Treasury books. Those Colorado lands have all been sold since by the Government, and it is ahead many thousand dollars on the transaction. The account was closed in the General Land Office only a few weeks ago.

The treaty with the Utes provided that lands ahould be allotted to them in severally, but nothing was done to carry out that part of the contract until 1898. It was about that time that the existence of the gilsonile deposits in the reservation became known. It was proposed in that year to open the reservation to settlement, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House. Mr. Curtis of Kansas was charged with the investigation of the subject, and a delegation of the Indians came on to Washington to protest against the proposed legislation. Mr. Curtis satisfied himself that the interests of the Utes were not properly guarded in the proposition and, further, that if it were enacted into law, serious trouble with the Indians, probably massacres of white residents, would ensue. So he recommended that no action be taken, and nothing was done.

The next year efforts were renewed along

serious trouble with the Indians, probably massacres of white residents, would ensue. So he recommended that no action be taken, and nothing was done.

The next year efforts were renewed along somewhat different lines, and provisions were inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill, which became a law in August, 1894, directing the Secretary of the Interior to have agricultural lands allotted to the Indians in severalty and to restore to the public domain the residue of agricultural lands and all non-agricultural lands at the public domain.

The reason for this urgency and persistency becomes plain when it is known that, according to the best estimates, the deposits of glisonite aggregate 23,000,000 tons. Their value, however, is in dispute. If it be anything near equal to that of Trinidad asphalt, with which it is said to be almost identical, the total is startling. Asphalt in New York is reported to be seiling at from \$28 to \$40 a ton.

An appropriation of \$15,000 was made to pay for the work of making the allotments. Nothing was accomplished, however, toward carrying out this intention of Congress, except the appointment of a commission of three members to negotiate a settlement with the Indians and secure their acceptance of the allotments. They went out to Utah in the fall, and could do practically nothing but draw their per diem and expenses. Secretary Smith was asked to tell Congress why the law had not been executed, and he replied, first, that the agricultural lands in the reservation were not sufficient to give to every Indian his proper area; and, second, that the glisonite deposits, just previously discovered, should not be disposed of under the general laws of the United States, but should be leased or sold to the highest bidder. So the matter rested until the Senate put the amendment on the Indian Appropriation bill, which for the past month has been the subject of much discussion and controversy.

One of the House conferess has discovered that although the commission appointed to allot lands to the

VENEZUELA COMMISSION'S REPORT. its Members Think Their Appointment Possibly Prevented War with England.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The report of the proeedings of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, transmitted to the Senate to-day by President McKinley pursuant to a request by that body, sets forth the various steps taken by it in carrying out its work, all of which were made public at the time. It was advised in November and December last that negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela for an arbitration of the matter in dispute had been concluded, and the commission therefore closed its labors. Since then the commission has been engaged in preparing an atlas and printing the testimony collected and the reports of experts. This will be finished in a few weeks and will consist of the following:

Volume 1, the report of the commission and sev-Volume 2, documents from the Dutch archives, prepared by Prof. Burr, together with miscellaneous documents furnished by the Venezueian Government

Volume 9, cortographical reports. Volume 4, an atlas of seventy-six maps.

not properly advert to the fact that while in consequence of the recent treaty between the two nations specially interested, which treats was brought about by the active efforts of this Government, our own work has been terminated the commission has been a factor of no incon siderable importance in the solution of the problem. At the time Congress authorized the creation of the commission there was existing no little bitterness of feeling between the people of Great Britain and of the United States. Talk of war was abundant and the business interests of both nations were affected prejudically by the possibilities of conflict. The general belief that full disclosure of the facts in respect of this troublesome question would open the way to ome peaceful solution of the dispute promptly allayed the apprehensions of war and all waited until this commission should have completed its examination.

"Each nation seemed to feel that the creation of the commission was equivalent to an invita tion to the two contending nations to appear before the bar of public opinion and each make its

tion to the two contending nations to appear before the bar of public opinion and each make its showing of the merits of its claims. As each nation made independent examination of historical and other facts, it would seem that each has become impressed with the conviction that the question is one of such nature as to justify reference to an arbitral tribunal; that there is no such absolute certainty of right on the part of either as to justify a mere forcible assertion thereof, and that the question is really one calling for judicial examination and determination. So a wise and just view of the case is that the commission has been a potent factor in bringing the two nations into a consent to submit the matter in dispute to an arbital tribunal.

"We are not blind to the fact that the air today is full of arbitration as a just and proper way to settle international differences, and we can but hope that this commission has helped to the consummation of such a happy result generally as well as in respect of this particular dispute. [This was written Feb. 27, before the rejection by the Senate of the Arbitration treaty with Great Britain.] It is also believed that the result of the labors of the commission will prove to be of great use to the arbitral tribunal materially, abridging their labors and insuring a more early solution of the question involved than would otherwise be possible, thus removing all the more speedily and completely a danger which has threatened normal international relations for many years past."

The report is signed by David J. Hrewer, R. H. Alvey, F. R. Coudert, Daniel C. Gilman, and Andrew D. White.

\$400,000 FOR BOWDOIN COLLEGE. The United States Supreme Court Settles the

Litigation Over the Merritt Estate. WASHINGTON, May 25.-Bowdoin College Maine, is \$400,000 richer for an order handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court. Samuel Merritt Hospital in California is also put upon a substantial basis by the same order. The money comes through the will of Mrs. Garcelon, sister of Samuel Merritt, a resident of Alameda county, of Samuel Merritt, a resident of Alameda county, Cal., at the time of his death, whose estate was left to her. The litigation was caused by threats of two nephews to contest the will. The Federal Court for the Northern District of California issued an injunction restraining them from setting up any claim to the property. They appealed to the Supreme Court, but the appeal was dismissed yesterday for want of jurisdiction. The hospital will get about \$500,000. Chief Justice Fuller, being an alumnus of Bowdom College, took no part in the disposition of the case.

Commander Quackenbush's Case Ended. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The noted case of John M. Quackenbush, a naval officer, who was dropped from the service in an alleged irregular way, and who fought for many years to secure reinstatement, was ended to-day by an order of the President, Issued through the Navy Bepart-ment, greating him a commission as a command-er from Aug. 1, 1883, and placing him on the re-tired list as of June 1, 1895. This was in accord-ance with a recent act of Congress.

Do man who cares to save money, if he wants the right goods and the right finish, can afford to miss our serge

suit sale. Exceptionally fine assortment, generously displayed, and price marked for those studying economies.

From \$20 to \$35.

Burnham & Phillips Eustom Cailoring only.

Cemple Court Annex, 119 Passau St.

FOREST RESERVATION VITAL. ecommendations of the Committee Appointed by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The President to day transmitted to the Senate the report of Charles S. Sargent, Henry L. Abbot, A. Agassiz, William H. Brewer, Arnold Hague, Gifford Pinchet, and Wolcott Gibbs, the committee appointed by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of Hoke Smith, then Secretary of the Interior, to consider and report upon the inauguration of a

national forest policy.

It was upon the recommendations contained n their preliminary report that President Cleveland issued his proclamation last February setting apart about twenty million acres in Northwestern States as a forest reserve, the reverse ion of which has been desired so greatly by the Senators and Representatives of the States affected. The committee began their work last July and visited almost all the forest reservations and other public forests of the United States, devoting three months of the United States, devoting three months of travel and study to the work. Their report deals exhaustively with the subject of forest reservation, which policy they conclude is essential to the nation's welfare because of the influence of the forests in preventing destructive spring floods and corresponding low water in summer and autumn, when the agriculture of a large part of western North America is dependent upon irrigation. Their recommendations ser.

The establishment and organization of a permanent bureau of public forests, and until this is done the detailing of regular troops to protect the forests.

The appointment of a board of forest lands to determine what lands shall be set apart as forest reservations.

The withdrawal from sale or settlement of all public lands more valuable for timber than for agriculture or mining.

public lands more valuable for timber than for agriculture or mining.

The creation of national parks out of portions of the Ranier forest reserve in Washington and the Grand Canon forest reserve in Arizona.

Drafts of bills to carry these recommendations into effect are also trausmitted.

GOING TO EUROPE TO MAKE GOLD. Brice Complains That the Government Experts Wouldn't Use His Method.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- E. C. Brice of Chicago, who claimed to have discovered the secret of alchemy, and whose process for creating gold and silver out of base metals was declared to be ineffective by a commission of Government assayers, is going to take his formula to England for a trial there, according to a statement made at the Treasury Department by one of the men associated with him in his enterprise. The report of the commission was sent to the

Secretary of the Interior by Secretary Gage to-

day for the guidance of the Patent Office in acting on Brice's application for a patent on his ing on Brice's application for a patent on his secret. Secretary Gage made no comments in his letter of transmittal. The publication of the story about Brice and his formula brought forth this statement from him to-day in a local paper:

"At the request of the Commissioner of Patents the Secretary of the Treasury directed a commission of his subordinates to test a process for creating gold and silver from base metals, an application for patent for which was filed in the Patent Office by me. The first day's tests were made by me under two of my processes with positive and favorable results.

"The Commissioners alone tried the process and failed. They insisted upon using tartar emetic, a salt of antimony, which they were positively told not to use and which they were told was inimical to the process. They were asked to use a special apparatus which would yield beet results, but refused for fear of explosion, though they were assured that such had been in successful use for some time, The Commissioners did not at any time either complete the process or proceed under it according to my instructions. When they persisted in using tartar emetic and I protested against its use they refused to proceed further. These tests were not sought by me, but were asked of one department of the Government for another on account of better facilities, and I am nother responsible for the miscarriage of the tests nor for the abortive attempts made by a commission refusing to carry out my process." secret. Secretary Gage made no comments in

SCHOOFEY ADMITTED TO BAIL ent Stories in Washington as to Why N Tried to Shoot Howe Totten.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Leonidas Schooley, ho yesterday attempted to shoot Howe Totten, a son of Col. Enoch Totten of this city, in the latter's law office, was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of \$3,000. Former Representative Franklin Bartlett, it is announced, will be Mr. Schoofey's attorney, the prisoner having once been his secretary. Schooley, it is said, came from New York and declared his intention to shoot Col. Totten as well as his son Howe, who is a grandson of the late Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin.

When the attack was made on Mr. Totten ye When the attack was made on Mr. Totten yesterday a Miss Lonsdale was present with the assailant. It is now said that she is a sister of Schoofey's wife, formerly Miss Louise Lonsdale, who is ill at a hospital in New York. As a first diffication for Schoofey's attack it is said that previous to the marriage Mr. Howe Totten had been an admirer of Miss Louise Lonsdale. An other story is to the effect that some time aco Miss Lonsdale placed in the hands of Mr. Totten, as her attorney, certain papers said to have embraced more or less serious charges against Mr. Schoofey, and that his visit yesterday was for the purpose of recovering the papers, and that Schooley, and that his view the papers, and that the purpose of recovering the papers, and that when Totten refused to give them up the ab-tack was made.

RENNOLDS LOSES HIS JOR.

He Was the Missouri Postmaster Who Insuited Gen. Palmer Last Fall.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Among the fourthclass Post Office appointments announced this morning was that of S. F. Jarman to succeed G. R. Rennolds at Higbee, Randolph county, Mo. Rennolds was removed as a result of charges filed at the Post Office Department by citizens of Higbee, alleging offensive partisanshin. When the train on which Gens. Palmer and Buckner, the candidates of the National Democrats, made their tour of the West last fall, arrived at Higbee there was a riotous demonstration by a mob of Bryanites who had gathered at the stition. Much disorder followed, in the course of which several persons were severely injuried. As Gen. Palmer appeared on a car platform of apeak he was roughly jostled and insulted, and a flag was thrust in his face. An investigation by the Post Office Department showed that Postmaster Rennolds was a leader of the mole, and that it was he who thrust the flag in tien. Palmer's face. filed at the Post Office Department by citizens of

International Congress of Architects WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The Belgian Government, through its Minister in Washington, hos invited the Government of the United States to send special delegatesto represent it in the ternational Congress of Architects, which is meet in Brussels on Aug. 28 and last six de-Aretrospective exposition of architecture w be organized at the congress.

American Killed by Indians to Peru. Washington, May 25.-The Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Lima cabled the State

Department to-day that a Mr. Whaley had been killed by Caupa Indians in the Perche district of Peru. No particulars about the victim and given, but it is supposed at the department that he was an American citizen. DISEASES OF MEN. All secret and private diseases of men few days; skin diseases, blood poleoning, a bility, weak, undeveloped organs, impediate

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Stylish and Economical. Factory Prices.